

WONDER OF THE KAISER'S ARMY; HOW IT MARCHED INTO BRUSSELS

Its Gray Uniforms Make it Almost Invisible, Blend it With Almost Any Landscape; Wonderful Equipment, All in Perfect Order; Cooking Is Done as the Men are Marching.

WHAT is the German army like? What is this army, the greatest in many respects that the world has known, when it is gathered together in its millions? We are told that the men are surprisingly well drilled, that they march and fight like machines, and many other particulars, but it is difficult to put these facts together, repeated a million times in minute detail, and arrive at anything like a picture of the whole. Richard Harding Davis, in the New York Tribune, in his description of the German forces passing through Brussels, paints a wonderful picture. For 24 hours this stream of armed men rolled like fog through the echoing streets, Mr. Davis says:

"The entrance of the German army into Brussels has lost the human quality. It was lost as soon as the three soldiers who led the army bicycled into the Boulevard du Regent, and asked the way to the Gare du Nord. When they passed the human note passed with them.

"What came after them, and 24 hours later is still coming, is not men marching, but a force of nature like a tidal wave, an avalanche, or a river flooding its banks. At this minute it is rolling through Brussels as the swollen waters of the Comenagh valley swept through Johnstown.

"At the sight of the first few regiments of the enemy we were thrilled with interest. After, for three hours, they had passed in one unbroken steel-gray column, we were bored. But when hour after hour passed and there was no halt, no breathing time, no open spaces in the ranks, the thing became unaccountable. You returned to watch it, fascinated. It held the mystery and menace of fog rolling toward you across the sea.

"The gray of the uniforms worn by both officers and men helped this air of mystery. Only the sharpest eye could detect among the thousands that passed, the slightest difference. All moved under a cloak of invisibility. It is a gray-green, not the blue-gray of our Confederates. It is the gray of the hour just before dawn, the gray of unpolished steel, of mist among green trees.

"Uniforms Invisible."
"I saw it first in the Grand Place in front of the Hotel de Ville. It was impossible to tell if in that noble square there was a regiment or a brigade. You saw only a fog that melted into the stones, blended with the ancient house fronts, that shifted and drifted, but left you nothing at which you could point.

"Later, as the army passed below my window, under the trees of the Botanical park, it merged and was lost against the green leaves. It is no exaggeration to say that at 100 yards you can see the horses on which the Germans ride, but not see the men who ride them.

"Comparisons of Uniforms."
"If I appear, to overemphasize this disguising uniform it is because of all the details of the German outfit, it appeared to me as one of the most remarkable. The other day, when I was with the rear guard of the French Dragoons and Cuirassiers and they threw out pickets, we could distinguish them against the yellow wheat or green corn at half a mile, while these men passing in the street, when they have reached the next crossing, become merged into the gray of the paving-stones and the earth swallows them. In comparison, the yellow khaki of our own American army is about as invisible as the flag of Spain.

"I have followed, in campaigns, six armies, but, excepting not even our own, the Japanese or the British, I have not seen one so thoroughly

equipped. I am not speaking of the fighting qualities of any army, only of the equipment and organization. The German army moved into this city as smoothly and as compactly as an Empire state express. There were no halts, no open places, no stragglers.

"Perfect Order Everywhere."
"This army had been on active service three weeks, and so far there was not apparently a chink in its armor. It came in with the smoke pouring from cook stoves on wheels, and in an hour had set up post-office wagons, from which mounted messengers galloped along the line of column, distributing letters and at which soldiers posted picture postcards.

"The infantry came in files of five, 200 men to each company; the lancers in columns of four, with not a pennant missing. The quickfiring guns and field pieces were one hour at a time in passing, each gun with its caisson and ammunition wagons taking 20 seconds in which to pass.

"Gray and Ghostlike."
"For seven hours the army passed in such solid column that not once might a taxicab or trolley car pass through the city. Like a river of steel it flowed, gray and ghostlike. Then, as dusk came and as thousands of horses' hoofs and thousands of iron boots continued to tramp forward, they struck the sparks from the stones, but the horses and the men who bent out the sparks were invisible.

"At midnight pack wagons and stage wagons were still passing. At 7 this morning I was awakened by the tramp of men and hands playing jauntily. Whether they marched all night or not I do not know; but now for 26 hours the gray army has rumbled by with the mystery of fog and the pertinacity of a steam roller.

THE COURTS

24th DISTRICT COURT.
Dan M. Jackson, Presiding.
Jury dismissed until Thursday morning. Civil court called Monday afternoon.

SPECIAL DISTRICT COURT.
M. Nagle, Presiding.
Jury in case of T. W. Lauer et al. vs. W. H. Austin et al. suit to have sale of the indebted, dismissed until Tuesday morning.

Jury Case Settings for Oct. 5.
9123—R. Kline vs. City of El Paso.
9411—L. R. Kline vs. A. T. & S. K. Ry. Co.
9412—D. W. Schoonmaker vs. Western Union Telegraph company.
9413—A. J. Pullan vs. Otto P. Kroeber.
9414—Bernard Barry vs. S. S. Kline.
9415—R. J. Botton vs. Frank Blakenburg et al.

Thursday, Oct. 8.
16358—Geo. F. Lettice vs. Southern Pacific company; nonresident.
16359—G. Campbell vs. A. T. & S. K. Ry. Co.; nonresident.
8115—H. E. Brash vs. W. W. Fink.
11,000—J. J. Daugherty vs. El Paso Electric Railway company.

Thursday, Nov. 19.
1987—J. J. Satterthwaite vs. G. H. & S. A. Ry. Co.; nonresident.

41st DISTRICT COURT.
F. R. Price, Presiding.
Chicago Cigar company vs. Martin, civil suit set for Monday afternoon.
Mamie Blackford vs. Wm. A. Blackford, civil suit for \$25,000 damages; filed.
Grace Blankenship vs. Frank Blankenship, suit for divorce; filed.
Hugs McCullick vs. the Kansas City Consolidated Smelting and Refining company, suit for \$25,000 damages; filed.
Samie McCullick vs. the Kansas City Consolidated Smelting and Refining company, suit for \$25,000 damages; filed.

COUNTY COURT.
A. S. J. Fyler, Presiding.
Salvador Francisco, charged with stealing oil from Ramon Rodriguez complaint filed.

LONDON HEARS WILD REPORTS

German Says There Are 100,000 German Soldiers in London Disguised.

By HERBERT TEMPLE.
London, Eng., Sept. 21.—In these days when Great Britain is at war and the censorship of the press bureau is so low, the English know little of what is going on, the air is filled with scores of wild rumors, for which there is no ground. Women and children throughout the country are being needlessly frightened by brainless scare-mongers.

A typical war scare, the alleged presence of a huge secret German army in England, is contained in the following anonymous letter published in a London newspaper:
"After reading the many letters in your columns on the subject and even with the probability of raising a laugh at my own expense among many of my incredulous and easy-going countrymen, should the whole or any portion of this letter appear in your columns, I can no longer refrain from laying before you certain information that has come to my knowledge, and which bears upon the question.

"Some years ago I became acquainted with a German. One day, in course of conversation, he told me he never intended to go back to Germany, that he loathed the name and everything connected with the country; its tyrannical and brutal systems, the underground way in which he knew she was dealing with France and England, both of which countries it was her aim and ambition to crush at favorable moments.

"For these reasons, principally the first, he intended to become an American citizen. In America he would be a free man.
"I had lost sight of him for four or five years when a letter came from him about the beginning of last month. We lunched together. Over a cigar and coffee, he suddenly said: 'France is in for trouble shortly; your country, alas, in the not distant future. Germany is about to realize her dream of crushing France, after which it is to be your turn.'

"Laughs at Warning."
"I laughed and told him that she might have a chance of crushing France, which I doubted, but that she had not a ghost of a chance against our navy, therefore could never bring an army to these shores.

"He replied very seriously and as well as I remember to me, 'I have a brother in Germany, holding a high military post. It is from him I got my information; he has been boasting a lot of late of what is going to be done. I am telling you this knowing that it may be to his disadvantage, but there is no love lost between me and Germany. I am sure you are not either have I any cause to be grateful to Germany, I am sure you are not. I like England and Englishmen. But your people do irritate me sometimes; they are so incredulous and so very self-confident, but they make up for these in their straight dealing. If it were not for their incredulity, I would go myself to your foreign office and tell it all I know, but I should only be laughed at and promptly shown the door. I am, therefore, telling you in order that you may go, and coming from an Englishman, it should have some weight. I hope it will and that your minister will profit by it. They can have no idea of the tremendous preparations being made, nor of the millions of men being got ready.

"I told him I could not take him seriously, that if I went to the foreign office with such a story I would not be believed, that we had warnings of this sort of thing often that we attached no importance to them. All Englishmen felt very confident that Germany had more to lose in a war than England had, and also that the Kaiser could never land an army here.

"Says Army Already in England."
"This remark brought this startling reply:
"Oh, what a lot of innocent! Why, there is already here in London an army of at least 100,000 trained soldiers and at least 150,000 in other parts of England with arms and ammunition hidden away in convenient places. All are picked men, sworn to obey a given signal. That signal would be given when transports bearing German soldiers were anywhere near our shores, so that being attacked back and front and taken unawares, the Germans had every hope of success. The men comprising this army are employed in banks, brokers' offices, foreign and English hotels, restaurants, bakers and barbers, and servants in private families.

"I listened patiently until he had finished and then again told him that it would be useless to try to get such a story believed; that I should only be classed as another alarmist with a 'German invasion' on the brain.
"He finished up with the warning that if he what he told me every came to pass to get rid of all Germans or get them under control somehow without loss of time.

"Before we parted he told me he was now an American citizen and had changed his name. He would not tell me what that was, in order that I should not be able to give it if asked, or giving me information would cost him his life if it were traced to him. He was returning to America in a few days, as might never come to England again."

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all three men, caught the horses and got back safely to his own lines. Also he told us that the Germans who attacked them could not face the bayonets and that many of them, after coming steadily through a hail of bullets, dropped their guns and held up their hands when close to the lines of bayonets. That accounts for so many having been made prisoners.

"Thought They Were in France."
"Many of the German prisoners and wounded were surprised to find they were in Belgium. They were told by their officers that they were in France, and several said it was the French they wanted to fight, not Belgians.

"The Germans are not fighting fairly. Their spies are using Red Cross badges and flags to get into the towns. Yesterday notices were found on walls in Brussels saying the place was in a state of siege, and signed apparently by the burgomaster, M. Max, all done to frighten the people.

"The dog teams that draw the small guns attached to the infantry regiments are doing splendidly, work well, are perfectly quiet under fire, and never back.

"Germans Not Eager to Fight."
"We hear from all sides that the German soldiers do not want to fight, and have to be pushed on by their officers. They get nervous and shoot wildly, while the Belgians are absolutely cool, have to be held back by their officers, and aim deliberately.

"Two and three, arranging themselves to pick off selected enemies.

"People are furious about the attempt to murder Gen. Lemah, the defender of Liege. Several German spies dressed in a campaigning uniform of a greenish gray, and not unlike khaki to people who had not seen the latter, managed to get close to the general's headquarters. Thanks to other spies crying, 'Vive les Anglais,' they were recognized by a staff officer who was a professor of history and uniforms at the military college. He ordered his man to shoot, but was killed himself before the Germans were overpowered.

"Near Antwerp a well known German who had lived there many years, was caught putting a bomb on the railway line over which Belgian troops were being sent. He was tried and shot.

"Boy Scouts Are Messengers."
"All the boy scouts are in use in Brussels as messengers for the ambulances and the civil guard. They have proved most useful. Twice they have warned the guard of suspicious people, one finding the apparatus for wireless telegraphy fixed, and the other causing the arrest of a man who was trying to fix one."

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Squadron Fights to the Last Man
Nurse in Brussels Hospital Writes of Desperate Fighting in Belgium.
London, Eng., Sept. 21.—One of the most vivid stories of conditions in Belgium is told here today by a nurse residing near Brussels, in a letter to English relatives. She writes:
"They are filling up Brussels with the wounded. So far the Belgians have been very small when one thinks of the splendid resistance they have made. It's the cavalry charges that have done most damage, and a large proportion of the wounded in Brussels have been killed.
"It is perfectly true that one squadron of Belgian lancers charged six squadrons of the best German cavalry until they were annihilated, but hardly a man remains of the Belgian squadron.
"At one place on the Meuse, where the Germans were trying to cross, 450 Belgians kept 4500 Germans at bay four hours, till finally the latter drew back with great loss, the Belgians just having finished a Sergeant Kills Seven Officers.
"It was in that engagement that a Belgian sergeant came out of cover and picked off seven staff officers who had come to the other side of the river with their general to see for themselves why their men were unable to get across.
"After fighting almost continuously for three days near Liege, several infantry regiments retired on Brussels, as the men were simply worn out. They were quartered in the houses. We had ten men here for 24 hours, when they were sent on to Antwerp. They slept most of the time, during which their spirits and souls were washed man.
"One told us that one of his company saw three Germans in advance of their regiment. He ran out, shot